# SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852. NO. 66.



## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


### A PROCLAMATION,

*By His Excellency* DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

### North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

### The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

### ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

**Merchant Tailor,**

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit; free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

### FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

### Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendonhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

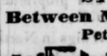
The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

### STEAMSHIP LINE.

**Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.**



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND, Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

*Cabin Passage and Found:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Between New York and Norfolk | | $7 00 |
| Do. do. | and City Point or Richmond | 8 00 |
| Steerage, do. | do. do. | 6 00 |
| Do. do. | do. Norfolk, | 5 00 |

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

### PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 33—

### PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

*Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.*

| | |
|---|---|
| GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, | $650 |
| " " with carved ornaments, from | |
| " " " " $700 to | 1000 |
| SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,] | 450 |
| " " " " Gothic style, | 400 |
| " " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, | 375 |
| " " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, | 375 |
| " " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, | 350 |
| " " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, | 350 |
| " " " " " on modern legs, | 350 |
| " " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, | 325 |
| " " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, | 325 |
| " " square " " plain legs, | 300 |

*Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, | 150 |
| " " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, | 280 |
| " " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, | 280 |

*Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,] | 275 |
| " " " " on turned legs, | 250 |
| " " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, | 250 |
| " " " " " plain " | 225 |

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

### PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

**Spring Stock,**

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

### PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

**Our Custom Department,**

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guaranted in every instance.

**Our Wholesale Rooms.**

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 8th, 1852. 52—

### Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents. opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

### Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Raleigh May 31, 1852. 59—td.

Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

### Maryland State Lotteries, for June, 1852.

Never were schemes possessing more intrinsic merit presented to the notice of a deserving public than those of June, and he holds his pecuniary position of very little importance, who now pauses a moment before mailing at least one order to those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

**PYFER & CO.**

**No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.**

Immense sale of Splendid Prizes!—The Month of May outstripped all calculation.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

Whole Ticket 50 63 72, $25,000, sent to Alabama.
Half Ticket 6 41 65, $20,000, sent to South Caro'ina.
Half Ticket 14 16 24, $16,312, sent to Pennsylvania.
Half Ticket 36 39 57, $15,000, sent to Georgia.
Half Ticket 3 10 49, $10,000, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket 11 23 38, $27,000 sent to N Carolina
Quarter Ticket 25 30 49, $8,577, to Pennsylvania.
Quarter Ticket $5,000, sent to South Carolina.
Quarter Ticket 42 56 67, $6,000, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket 19 56 75, $2,000, send to N Caro.

**Brilliant Schemes for June, 1852.**

| Date June. | Capital Prizes. | No. of Ballots. | | Price of Tickets. | Price o Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $20,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | $5 | $17 00 |
| 2 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 3 | 18,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 17 00 |
| 4 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 5 | 17 00 |
| 5 | 40,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 12 | 42 50 |
| 7 | 25,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 8 | 30 00 |
| 8 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 9 | 35,000 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 10 | 18,312 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 11 | 15,000 | 75 Nos | 14 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 12 | 50,000 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 15 | 55 00 |
| 14 | 25,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 8 | 30 00 |
| 15 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 16 | 30,000 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 17 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 18 | 20,608 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 5 | 17 00 |
| 19 | 37,765 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 21 | 26,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 22 | 21,500 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 23 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 24 | 18,656 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 25 | 15,000 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 4 | 16 00 |
| 26 | 60,006 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 20 | 55 00 |
| 28 3 of | 15,000 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 8 | 30 00 |
| 29 | 24,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 30 | 33,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 31 50 |

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

Mya 29, 1852. 58—

### N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

### Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

*Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch*

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

### GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

### Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

### SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

*No place can be more healthy*, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

### LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

**At Wholesale and Retail.**

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

**Stock of Leather and Findings,**

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

### SAMUEL H. MARKS'

**WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,**

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

**Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.**

*Established in* 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

### Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

### FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

### Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

### North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

### New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

### IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

**S. CRANE'S**

**Patent Compound Wash Mixture.**

*For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entrits; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.*

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

### "Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to pur

## Interesting Biographical Sketches.

### GOVERNOR BENJAMIN PIERCE.

Benjamin Pierce, the father of General Franklin Pierce, the democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born at Chelmsford, a town near Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in 1757; and, as he was the son of a farmer, his early life was devoted to agriculture. He was descended from a respectable Irish family, who originally emigrated along with many other Irish emigrants, from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, and settled in New Londonderry, in New Hampshire. On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, the revolutionary committee of Boston sent out couriers in every direction, and one of these messengers came up to the door of the farm house, while young Pierce, then only eighteen years of age, was ploughing in his father's field; and having delivered a brief message, hastened on to arouse the country to action. It was the news of the battle of Lexington which the stranger was commissioned to proclaim, and which, like a trumpet's voice, roused all the inhabitants of the land. Young Pierce left the plow, and shouldering his musket, proceeded on foot towards Lexington, where he found on his arrival, that the troops had fallen back upon Boston, and enlisting as a private soldier in the Army of the Revolution, was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Brooks.

In the battle of Bunker Hill, which occurred on the 17th of June following, Pierce took a part, and from that time to the close of the Revolution, he continued in the service of the country, and followed the fortune of his regiment, fighting when it was called into action, and attracting the notice and winning the commendation of his superior officers for his gallantry and good conduct, by which means he rose gradually to the command of a company, so that at the disbanding of the Revolutionary Army, he held the rank of captain. The leaders of the revolution had been driven, by necessity, to the issuing of paper money; and in that currency, already depreciating, the troops were paid off. Pierce was amongst the sufferers; and when he set out to return to his native village, he found the continental money which he had received from Congress so far depreciated that the whole amount in his possession, the arrears of his pay for eight years of service, would not suffice for the purchase of a farm. He was obliged, like many other officers of the Revolution, to go into the wilderness, where lands were cheap, and begin the cultivation of wild land. He removed to the State of New Hampshire, into the town and county of Hillsborough, and having made a clearing, erected a rude habitation, felling the trees with his axe, and procuring food for sustenance with his gun. In that town his son, Franklin Pierce, was born, and there lived until he removed to Concord, the capital of the State, where he now resides.

In the autumn of 1786, Gen. John Sullivan, who was then President of New Hampshire, and whose grand-son, John Sullivan, is now Attorney General of that State, determined to form the militia of the county of Hillsborough into a brigade, and having sought out Benjamin Pierce, commissioned him as a brigade major; and he being a veteran soldier, immediately took the necessary steps for the perfect organization and discipline of the several regiments. He had already served eight years in the regular army, and he continued for twenty-one years in the militia, leaving it finally in the station of brigadier general. Gen. Miller and Gen. John McNiel, (who was a son-in-law of Benjamin Pierce,) both of whom served with so much distinction in the war of 1812, and the latter of whom recently deceased at the city of Washington, both belonged, when they were young men, to the militia regiment commanded by the father of the democratic nominee; and it is said that several other officers who have distinguished themselves, have been proud to declare that they received their first lessons of military discipline from Gen. Benjamin Pierce, in the militia of Hillsborough.

From 1789 to 1802, he was a representative of the people in the Legislature of the State; and in 1803 was first elected a member of the Governor's council, where he continued six years, five of which were passed in the council of the celebrated Gov. John Langdon. This brings us to the year 1809. Soon after that time he was appointed Sheriff of the county of Hillsborough, which office he held till 1813. In that year, at the June session of the Legislature, a change was made in the judiciary system of the State, which resulted in abolishing the offices of the existing judges, and gave to the dominant party an opportunity to appoint their successors upon the bench. The name of the highest court of the State, which had been styled the Superior Court of Judicature, was by the new law changed to the Supreme Judicial Court. Arthur Livermore, Chief Justice of the former court, was retained as an associate justice in the new one. Jeremiah Smith, of Exeter, who had resigned his seat on the bench to accept the office of Governor, was again appointed Chief Justice. The remaining seat was filled by Caleb Ellis, of Claremont, a young but distinguished member of the bar. This nominal change in the courts was made, as the republican party contended, for the sole purpose of getting rid of the old court, and was unconstitutional. A warm controversy ensued, and both courts sat and claimed a right to administer the law; during which time the public business was thrown into confusion, by the jurors and witnesses sometimes obeying the summons to attend one court and sometimes the other.

In consequence of the confusion resulting from this unsettled state of things, Governor John Gilman, then chief magistrate of the State, convened the Legislature on the 27th day of October, several weeks earlier than the day to which it had been adjourned. At an early period of this session, Josiah Butler, sheriff of the county of Rockingham, and Benjamin Pierce, sheriff of Hillsborough, were removed by address. Pierce, however, was elected four years successively to the Governor's council, and ultimately again appointed sheriff of Hillsborough county. While holding that office, an event occured, which strongly marked his character, and erected for him an enduring monument in the hearts of the people. It was in the year 1818, at the time when the enormous abuses of the creditor over the debtor were exciting the attention of the people, and calling forth execrations from the philanthropic and liberal everywhere. In some instances the father of a poor family was for years immured in a dungeon for the amount of the prison charges, and his family, meanwhile, were reduced to pauperism and beggary. No age, no condition was exempt. The poor and decayed veteran, whose best years had been spent in the service of his country, was often confined with felons, and year rolled on after year, leaving him in hopeless imprisonment. In Amherst jail, there were three aged prisoners, one of whom had groaned in confinement almost four years. When Pierce was appointed sheriff, he gave these prisoners notice that they were to be released, and appointed a day for their deliverance, the 20th of November, 1818, the more grateful to the prisoners that it was to occur just at the coming on of winter. The inhabitants thought the occasion worthy of public demonstrations, and when they had assembled together at the prison to witness the release, the sheriff, Benj. Pierce, having opened the prison door, thus addressed the three prisoners:

"Moses Brewer, Isaac Lawrence, and George Lancy—By the return made me by Israel W. Kelly, Esq., my predecessor in the office of sheriff for the county of Hillsborough, it appears that you, Moses Brewer, was committed, December 13, 1813; and you, Isaac Lawrence, was committed, December 27, 1815; and you, George Lancy, July 2, 1817.

"My unfortunate fellow citizens: The feelings excited by a view of your situation are inexpressible. That those heads, silvered by age and hardship, and those hearts throbbing with kindly emotions, should be held for this long period of time by their fellow citizens, without the imputation of a crime, in a captivity unparalleled even in the annals of the French Bastile, or Algerine slavery, always viewed by us with sentiments of inexpressible horror, is more than my nature is able to endure. To be immured in a dungeon, standing on the very soil of liberty and in the midst of men boasting its high privilege, is, in my mind, with which the idea and the value of freedom are closely interwoven, infinitely worse than to be enslaved in a foreign land by enemies and barbarians, from whom nothing better could be expected. But as an officer of the country, I have a duty to perform. I must either be governed by the law and suffer you still to remain, the devoted victims of unavoidable misfortune and honesty poverty, shut out from the genial light of heaven and the vital air, God's equal gift to all, to endure, perhaps perish under the privations incident to your situation and the stern ravages of approaching winter, forlorn and destitute, with no friend to comfort, no society to cheer, no companion to console you—or, I must be directed by the powerful impulse of humanity, pay the debt myself, and bid you leave this dreary and gloomy abode.

"My unfortunate fellow citizens—My duty to myself will not suffer longer to remain here an old companion in arms, who fought for the liberty of which he is deprived, for no crime but that of being poor. My duty to my country, whose honor is deeply implicated by your sufferings—and it is one of my first wishes that it should be untarnished—and my duty to my God, who has put it into my power to relieve, irresistibly urge me to the latter course. This, I am sensible, takes from me a large sum of money; however, the liberal and generous people, among whom it is my happy lot to reside, may participate; if not, none but my children will have any right to reproach me; and I am confident they will do no more than say their father was generous to a fault. In this view, go receive the uncontaminated air which is diffused abroad for the comfort of man; go to your families and friends, if you have any. Be correct in your habits. Be industrious—and if your tottering and emaciated frames are so far exhausted as to prevent your getting a comfortable support, apply to the good people for relief—and may the best of heaven's blessings accompany you the remainder of your days."

In 1827, Benjamin Pierce was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire; but in 1828, when the republican party in the North became divided between the partisans of General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, the larger part sustaining Mr. Adams, Pierce, who declared for General Jackson, was defeated, but was re-elected in 1829, when the star of the hero of the hermitage rose in the ascendant in New Hampshire. After this he lived in comparative retirement, on his farm, in Hillsboro'. At the commencement of the last war with Great Britain, his spirit entered into the contest, but the infirmities of age admonished him that he could hasten no more to the battle-field. Two of his sons, with his consent and advice, entered the public service.

Endowed by nature with a strong mind, Governor Pierce had overcome the obstacles springing from a want of education, and, by practice and perseverance, had acquired a knowledge of business and a skill in the conduct of public affairs. It was not from his high public station that he acquired a commanding influence, but from his integrity of character, his benevolence, hospitality and love of justice. Cheerful in his disposition, and delighting to contribute to the happiness of all around him, youthful vivacity found in him a congenial spirit, while sedate manhood and sober age discovered in his conduct nothing to reproach. When he was removed by death, the public felt the loss of a man who had sincerely loved and faithfully served his fellow men and his country. He died in the town of Hillsborough, where his remains are deposited, and over them a monument of plain hewn granite has been erected, which stands in a prominent position in the burying ground of the town, which is on the brow of a hill and in full view of the traveller when passing on the stage route from Amherst to Hillsborough.

Such is a faithful outline of the life and public career of Governor Benjamin Pierce, the father of General Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 1st day of June, 1852, and selected its candidate on the forty-ninth ballot.

### GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE.

General Franklin Pierce was the son of Governor Benjamin Pierce, whose biography is given above, and was born in the year 1804, in the town of Hillsborough, in the county of Hillsborough, in the interior or rather the western part of the State of New Hampshire. Hillsborough is a farming town, hilly, as its name imports, having no considerable village, and has long been distinguished for its unflinching devotion to the principles of the democratic party. After completing his academical studies he entered college, in Maine, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately on leaving college, he entered the office of Judge Gould, a jurist of distinction at Litchfield, Connecticut; but subsequently returned to his native State, and finished his studies at Amherst, the residence of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, late Senator, and the shire town of the county of Hillsborough. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in his native town, Hillsborough. But he had not been in practice two years when he was elected a representative in the Legislature of the State, and during his second year of service in that body, was elected Speaker of the House, in both of which positions he manifested so much talent and so admirable a capacity for legislative business, and so thoroughly won the confidence of the democratic party, that in the year 1833, while yet hardly more than a youth, he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

As a member of the House, he was not of that number who appear to desire to distinguish themselves by much speaking. He was rather quick to hear and slow to speak; modest and unassuming, but attentive to business, and strongly marked even then by what he has displayed so much of in his later life—that is, good common sense. He was an unwavering supporter of democratic measures—was a ready though not frequent debater; and, during his four years continuance in that body, steadily advanced himself in the warm friendship of almost all with whom he came in contact, and rose rapidly in the general confidence and good will of the people of New Hampshire. In 1837 he was elected, by the Legislature, a Senator from that State. In all these various and responsible stations, and during the succeeding five years on the floor of the Senate, good sense, caution, prudence, modesty, attention to business, and a certain chivalrous and lofty tone of manners, with kindness and good temper, rather than frequent speech-making, enabled Gen. Pierce to quit the Senate in 1842, with an amount of popularity which few men have ever possessed on leaving the Senate of the United States. He had now been more than ten years in public life, and having entered it very young, felt the necessity of devoting himself to his private affairs, which had suffered while he was absent. He resigned his seat in 1842, one year before his term expired, with the frankly avowed purpose of devoting himself to his profession, in order to earn a competence for his family; and with this view, removed his office to Concord, the capital of the State. In the Senate, Gen. Pierce ranked amongst the high-minded and honorable men of that body.

In private life, seldom has a political man been more beloved, even by his opponents; and very seldom, if ever, has a retired Senator been able to look back with more satisfaction on his career. Integrity, business habits, industry, and magnanimity, were the great secrets of his success in all the various and high stations which he had occupied. His speeches were generally short and to the point—he never rising unless he had something to say, and leaving off when he had done. When he resumed his practice at the bar, it was with a firm resolution to be withdrawn from public life, and the offices of Governor of the State and Senator, which were more than once offered to him, he declined. President Polk urged upon him the acceptance of the office of Attorney General of the United States, and afterwards that of Secretary of War, both of which he declined, with a declaration that he had no desire for public office, and would not consent to leave his home again, unless, in case of war, his country should demand his services. If it be asked, "What is he as a speaker?" it must be replied, General Pierce is an orator. Reasoning power and pathos are the characteristics of his addresses to juries, in which he is known to have had, during his practice, such remarkable success. Those brilliant flights of imagination, for which Mr. Choate the great orator of the Massachusetts bar, is so much distinguished, do not belong at all to Gen. Pierce. He goes at once to convince the reason, or to move the heart; and where the case admits of combining the two, he wields a masterly power. His clear, good common sense and knowledge of the human heart, must have struck every one who has had frequent opportunities to see him in the management of trials before a jury. These marked features in his forensic efforts have made him sought after, and his professional services to be in demand, in all the counties of the State of New Hampshire.

The breaking out of the Mexican war brought about the contingency for which he made a reservation when he rejected the overtures of President Polk, as honorable to him, and so flattering to his professional pride; and he at once enrolled himself as a volunteer, in the capacity of a private soldier. As soon as the New England regiment was raised, he was elected colonel, and his military services from that time till the American army entered the Halls of the Montezumus in triumph, have already been given in detail. His treatment of the brave and lamented Ransom was magnanimous in the extreme. Ransom was a military man by profession. He was educated at Norwich, Vt., under Capt. Alden Partridge, who for many years kept a military school there, for the education of young men. Ransom was one of his pupils; and after Captain Partridge retired, continued to form classes and give instructions in military tactics. He was every inch a soldier. Brave, and knowing himself competent, he naturally desired a position in which he might show his military talents. Pierce felt this, and generously urged upon President Polk the appointment of Ransom to the command of the New England Regiment. But President Polk, having been associated with Pierce in Congress, knew his man, sent him a commission as colonel, accompanied with one for Ransom as major of the same regiment. Ransom was shot through the head while rushing on upon the enemy in one of the most bloody fights in the whole war. Poor, gallant Ransom—the very soul of honor and valor—even now we seem to see his erect and elegant, but slender form, driven on by a spirit seemingly too mighty for the flesh in which it was encased, leading up, up the fatal hill, in the face of that deadly fire to which, in the very pride and exultation of his daring, he fell a victim.

Gen. Pierce was made a brigadier general by a commission dated March, 3, 1847, and his brigade consisted of the Ninth regiment, New England men; the Twelfth, men from Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, northern Mississippi and Louisiana; and the Fifteenth, raised in Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, the eastern part of Missouri and the western part of Indiana. Thus Gen. Pierce saw ranged under his banner 2,500 men, assembled from all sections of the Union; and at the head of this command he landed at Vera Cruz, from the bark Kepler, on the 28th of June, 1847. His career from that time till the American army entered the city of Mexico in triumph, has all become matter of history. In general, it may be remarked that he was lavish of personal sacrifices, and magnanimous towards others, when laurels were to be bestowed. As soon as the restoration of peace between the two republics became a thing settled, Pierce resigned his commission, left the city of Mexico, and returned home, leaving others to settle preliminaries and quarrel over the distribution of honors. His personal courage and his ability to command had both been repeatedly displayed. He had rendered all the service required of him by the exigencies of the country; he had won the good will, nay, the enthusiastic love, of the troops under his command. The men looked upon him as a friend and a father. There was no hardship which he was not willing to share with them; no allowance of food or water in his possession, however small, which he was not willing to divide with a sick and wounded soldier, although few suffered more than himself from the diseases of that deadly climate.

He now stands before the world, with health and strength renewed, and honors thick upon him, a candidate for President of the United States: and should he be elected, there is one immense advantage which he possesses over General Scott, viz: experience in public affairs. As representative in the Legislature, Speaker of the House in New Hampshire, representative to Congress, Senator, and lastly Commissioner in Mexico, he has seen, and been through the whole routine of public business. He has passed nine years at least at Washington as a legislator, and has, therefore, thoroughly seen the working of the machinery of our government. He has also seen the working of that other machinery—the distribution of patronage—and this will be of immense service to him in the bestowing of appointments and the distribution of government patronage—points in which some of our best Presidents have signally failed, and have involved themselves thereby in inextricable difficulties with their personal friends and their party.

General Pierce, at the bar, is one of those, who, though they do not hold with Lord Brougham that "though the world should come to an end my client must be acquitted," yet make the case of a client their own, and enter with the whole energies of their nature into the contest in which the rights of a client are involved. Yet so uniform is his courtesy at the bar that his deportment might be cited as an instance to show how much is uniformly gained and how little is ever lost, by observing on all occasions a generous, kind, and courteous demeanor to others.

Such is Gen. Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the democracy—in private life a gentleman—in his legislative career distinguished for ability, possessing the highest characteristics of an efficient and powerful advocate and popular orator, crowned with laurels won by fighting the enemy rather than by wrenching them from the brows of other men; and lastly, crowned, at the age of forty eight years, with a unanimous nomination, which has been hailed by the democracy with one spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm throughout the entire length and breadth of the Union.


# THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.


FOR PRESIDENT:

## GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

## WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

## HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

### GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| Greensboro', Tuesday, | " 29th |
| Salem, Thursday, | July 1st. |
| Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, | " 3rd. |
| Wilkesboro', Tuesday, | " 6th. |

### THE ENSUING ELECTION.

We trust we may be allowed to remind our friends once more, in various parts of the State, of the great importance of the ensuing election. We have the power to re-elect our present patriotic and worthy Governor by a handsome majority, and if he should be defeated, the fault will not be his; and so far as the Legislature is concerned, it is equally clear that we have only to unite and put forth our strength in order to succeed. Let us, then, beware of divisions and dissensions. Let us close up the ranks and march forward as one man to victory. If candidates are not out in all the Counties, let our friends see to it at once that they are brought out, so that the people in all localities may have an opportunity of hearing from the stump sound Democratic truths, and of judging for themselves as to the real difference between Democracy and Federalism. The signs were never more auspicious than they are at present. "There is a tide" just now in the "affairs of" State, "which taken at the flood," *must* "lead on to fortune."

Gov. Reid is laboring in behalf of the principles of his party with a zeal, fidelity, and ability which must attach his friends more closely to him, while his positions on State affairs are such as to command the respect and approval of the people in all sections. Shall such a Governor, such a champion of popular rights, such a patriot and friend of the masses be stricken down? Never!

Let us then rally in all quarters for both the Governor and the Legislature, and resolve to triumph, as we must and will, provided we do our duty.

### THE WHIG PLATFORM.

We publish to-day, from the Baltimore Sun, what appears to be the *official* Whig platform; but it seems that other Resolutions on Slavery, in addition to the one published as official, have been floating about in the Whig papers. How is it? Was the National Intelligencer in error in publishing as the *real* Resolution, one which contained no such word as "compromise" or "finality," and which placed the measures of adjustment on the level only of ordinary laws? And what inference shall we draw from the following Editorial on the subject from the New York Times, one of Seward's organs? The Times says:

"The Resolutions adopted were those of the Southern Delegates, modified, however, considerably, *to meet the demands of the North*. Internal Improvements, which in the first draft stood a barren doctrine, not commended as presently expedient, are urged as of immediate practical moment. The 8th Resolution *omits the word "finality,"* and while it endorses the Compromise strongly, *avoids the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures.* Altogether, the platform is all we could hope to get, while the unity of the party and the attainment of a candidate were dependent upon its adoption."

The reader will observe that the word *"final"* is *not* omitted in the Resolution as officially published. Who has been cheated?

We have laid these Resolutions at length before our readers, as a matter of political information, and to show the positions *at present* occupied by the "great Whig party," but we reserve our comments for future numbers.

GEN. PIERCE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED. The Boston Journal states that a committee, consisting of Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; Hon. Alpheus Felch, Senator from Michigan; Hon. Pierre Soule, Senator from Louisiana; and Hon. Erastus Corning, of New York, appointed to notify Gen. Pierce of his nomination, arrived at Concord on Thursday, and proceeded to his residence, where a letter informing him of his nomination was handed to him. Gen. Pierce will reply in writing. In the afternoon the committee dined with Gen. Pierce. Mr. Soule subsequently made a brief speech from the balcony, promising a hearty support to Gen. Pierce. Messrs. Barbour, Thompson, and Felch, were called out, and responded. The gentlemen of the committee and their friends then, by invitation of Gen. Pierce, took the cars for a trip to Lake Winnipiscogee, accompanied by a large number of Citizens. They were to return to Concord by special train in the evening, and leave for New York by the first train on Friday.

### DEATH OF WILLIAM B. SHEPARD.

The death of this distinguished man, which is recorded in another colum, will occasion profound regret in many bosoms. He was a statesman and a patriot; and in his private relations he was most kind and gentle, attracting by these traits, as well as by his simplicity of character and integrity of purpose, the regards of a large circle of friends and the respect of all.

But we forbear, as the Obituary notice in another part of this paper, contains a just and truthful tribute to his character and memory.

☞ We have received full and interesting accounts of the discussion in Rockingham, Richmond, on the 15th instant, between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, which we shall give in our next. Also, an able and valuable communication over the signature of C. on State politics.

### MR. GRAHAM.

The Hon. William A. Graham, of this State, at present Secretary of the Navy, has, it appears, been nominated on the Scott (Seward) ticket for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Graham, it is understood, *accepts!* Mr. Crittenden, who is also closely identified with Mr. Fillmore, was put in nomination, but promptly declined the honor; and Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, though not a member of the Cabinet, also declined, out of respect, as is supposed, for the feelings and character of Mr. Fillmore, whose friend he is. The Baltimore Sun says:

"New York having cast a portion of its votes for Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, he said that under no consideration could he consent to his name being presented to the Convention in any form whatever, for this reason: If he was the unanimous nominee of the body, *under the circumstances he could not accept of the honor*; and therefore he would express the hope that the Convention would give its vote for some one more worthy than himself."

This language, though guarded, is full of meaning.

Silas Wright was offered, in 1844, both the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we believe, in succession; but he refused to take either out of respect to his friend Mr. Van Buren, who had been defeated. The recent manly and noble conduct of Mr. Dickinson, in declining the Presidency on account of his relations of personal friendship with Gen. Cass, is fresh in the public recollection; indeed, we can never forget the honest, frank, and self-sacrificing manner in which he stood forward in the Convention, pleading for his friend, and begging the Delegates who sincerely desired his nomination, not to tempt him *to swerve from his integrity.*

Mr. Graham was Mr. Fillmore's personal friend. Their relations, we have every reason to believe, were of the most intimate character; and Mr. Graham owes to Mr. Fillmore the opportunities he has of late enjoyed of establishing something of a national reputation. In addition to this, they were regarded as *one*, both North and South, as against the schemes of Scott and Seward; they were committed to each other's fortunes, not only by personal ties, but by political considerations of the most binding character. *Under these circumstances Mr. Graham accepts the nomination for the Vice Presidency upon the Scott ticket*, while his friend is repudiated and put down!

By the way, the Register has declared, again and again, that it was for "Fillmore and Graham" as its "first and last choice." That paper was mistaken as to its own position—it probably intended to say, or *wished* to say, "*Scott* and Graham."

It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Graham's name will add strength to the Scott ticket in North Carolina. Facts yet to be developed, and events as they occur, will demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

The truth is, Gen. Scott, unfortunate as his position is, occupies a better one, in several respects, than his second on the ticket. Gen. Scott, though Sewardized, and one of Seward's own, is true to his section and to his friend Seward; while Gov. Graham not only deserts his section by allowing his name to go on such a ticket, but he abandons his political and personal friend, Mr. Fillmore, to whom, more than to all others, he owes the opportunities he has had of going up higher in Whigdom by such desertion and abandonment. Poor Fillmore!—a good President, according to Whiggery, *but not popular*. He staked himself for the Constitution, and for a plain right which it guarantees to the slaveholding States; and for this he has been slaughtered in the house of his friends, and his best, his chosen, his bosom friend rises upon his ruins! Poor Fillmore!

"Keen are his pangs, but keener far to feel,
*He* nursed the pinion that impelled the steel!"

☞ INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. We publish in the preceding columns, interesting biographical sketches of the late GOV. BENJAMIN PIERCE the father, and of Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE the son—now the candidate of the Democracy for the office of President of the United States. The Albany Argus, in publishing these sketches, says:

"These sketches, obviously from the pen of one familiar with the facts which he presents, and as obviously designed to be simple narratives, without flourish or embellishment—possess great interest at this time—and will no doubt be read with avidity and gratification.

Though it be no positive merit to have descended from the Revolutionary stock of New England, or to have inherited the characteristics of the Hero and Patriot of that day—it is nevertheless no disparagement that the sterling qualities of both have not only not been impaired by transmission, but have exhibited themselves in renewed vigor and brilliancy in the descendant. It certainly cannot be said of General Pierce, as was so falsely and perseveringly charged against Mr. Polk, during the canvass of '44, that his lineage is not of the true revolutionary stamp—or that he inherits the traits which distinguished the enemies of the country in times that tried men's souls. The facts in both cases disarm partizan malevolence of at least this weapon of assault, which was so industriously employed against the late President Polk, when a candidate.

But we need not invite attention to these obviously truthful and unpretending narratives. They present facts which appeal more powerfully than volumes of panegyric, to the discernment, and admiration of the American People."

### MORE BOLTING.

Mr. Loring, of the Wilmington Commercial, notices the nomination of General Scott in his paper of Tuesday last in the following strain:

"THE NOMINATION. We confess that we are somewhat excited at the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and out of respect to our readers, refrain from comment under present impulses. We may be permitted to say however, that the Commercial will not advocate the nominee, while under the direction of the present Editor and proprietor, *who will most certainly not vote for him.*"

This is the feeling of hundreds of Whigs in North Carolina. Mr. Miller's high-sounding pledge of ten or twelve thousand majority for Gen. Scott in this State, is not likely to be carried out; but on the contrary, if the Democrats should do their duty, as we have no doubt they will, the State is certain for Pierce and King by at least five thousand majority.

SCOTT'S NOMINATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. The following despatch, says the Baltimore Sun, was received from the office of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, yesterday afternoon, previous to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. It remains to be seen what effect the nomination of Mr. Graham will have in North Carolina, in favor of Gen. Scott:

WILMINGTON, June 21.

The nomination of Gen. Scott makes North Carolina sure for Pierce, and will secure the election of Reid the democratic candidate for Governor, and a democratic Legislature. Mark the prediction.

SCOTT'S NOMINATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND. We received the following despatch, says the Baltimore Sun, from Cumberland last evening;

CUMBERLAND, June 21. The nomination of Scott is far from satisfactory. Many Whigs say they will not vote for him. There is a great deal of political feeling in regard to it. J. M. P.

☞ A mistake occurred in the publication in our last, of the late letter of Gen. Scott to Hon. W. S. Archer. The word "*form*" in said letter should read "*favor.*"

The Fourth of July is to be celebrated at Goldsborough by an Oration, Ball, and Fire Works.

### INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The most prominent man in the late Whig Convenvion was the somewhat notorious John Minor Botts; and the Seward presses award to him very great credit for his efforts, in securing the nomination of Gen. Scott.

In reading Gen. Scott's letter to Mr. Archer, (a member of the Convention,) in which letter Gen. Scott said he had decided not to write to any "*individual member*" of the Convention, Mr. Botts said a great deal about letters being in breeches pockets, &c.—said this, to Mr. Archer, he took from his coat pocket; and he was inquired of very significantly by Mr. Cabell of Florida, whether he did not have *another letter* in his *vest pocket?*

There were great entertainments given by the friends of Scott, Fillmore, and Webster, at their respective head-quarters, and, it seems, much expense incurred, for champaigne, julips, and the like to promote the propects of the several candidates. The New York Express, a Fillmore paper, has the following from its Editor:

"I visited Webster's head-quarters last evening, at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Webster's friends have the largest and most elegant parlor in the house, and a dining room large enough to seat seventy-five or one hundred persons. They keep open house for all, and dispense a most liberal hospitality. Besides this, the Massachusetts Delegation have one of the largest public halls in the city. The Scott men quarter at the Eutaw House generally, and keep open house also.

Mr. Fillmore's friends, except in the engagement of Carroll Hall, have their forces scattered. They have, however, a private house on Baltimore street, and several public parlors."

The New York Tribune, a Seward paper, has the following items, whilst there was great doubt overhanging the result:

"The only serious difficulty apprehended is the contested seats, and the Southern platform, which the members from those States insist upon introducing and voting thereon previous to the balloting.

The Scott men do not like the latter arrangement, and will do all they can to defeat it.

Gov. Johnston this morning considers Scott's nomination certain, beyond doubt. Remainder of delegation are, however, not so sanguine. Johnston slept with Botts last night, and is closeted with him this morning."

Botts seems to have quite a passion for sleeping with people. If we mistake not, he boasted of sleeping with President Tyler once; but his Southern friends will hardly commend him now, for any improvement in the character of his bed-fellows—Botts and the Abolitionist, Johnston!

On the fourth day, Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, threw the following little bomb shell into the Convention. The charge and the denial speak for themselves; but until further revelations, we abstain from all comment:

"Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, read to the convention a despatch from New York, as follows:

"To GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB,
(Care of M. H. Grinnell, Esq.)

"Raymond has telegraphed to and published in his paper, the New York Daily Times, that the N. York delegation were indignant at the rejection of his claim; and if Scott is defeated by it, they would protest against the nomination of the convention, and *disavow its binding force*—these were the exact words of the despatch—and that *northern whigs gave way on the platform with the understanding that southern whigs were to go over to Scott.*

Mr. Duncan of Louisiana demanded that the author of such charges against the convention be expelled from the convention.

Mr. Draper of New York pronounced it false.

Mr. Raymond was called for, but could not get the floor, amid cries of 'Turn him out.'

The chairman of the committee declared that although Mr. Raymond had been admitted, he was no more entitled to a seat in the convention than to a seat in the legislature of California."

Soon after the nomination of Gen. Scott, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, rose and read the following *letter of acceptance*, sent by Telegraph:

"WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. B. Duncan. With respects to friends.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The General did not say "*in haste*," as he usually does at the end of his epistles, for he thought that would be understood, as he had written by lightning.

On Monday night last, Gen. Scott, Senator Mangum, Mr. Graham, Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore and others, were waited on by the crowd in Washington, and speeches were drawn from them. Senator Mangum pledged North Carolina to Gen. Scott—Senator Mangum, who, but a few months since, was repudiated by almost every Whig press in this State for his Scott and Seward tendencies! Mr. Webster made a characteristic speech, but did not say how he should vote.

The Editor of the "Standard" pronounces the statement of the "New York Evening Post," that the resolutions adopted by the locofoco National Convention were not "heard" in that body when they were read, previous to adoption, a "deliberate and notorious falsehood." Here is a question of veracity between William Cullen Bryant and William W. Holden. Which shall be believed?

*Register.*

We repeat the statement that the Resolutions were read, distinctly heard, deliberately and almost unanimously adopted; and that the "Compromise" portion was read twice, calling forth on both occasions tremendous and long-continued applause. We are sustained in this statement by all the North Carolina Delegates, and by the six or seven hundred Delegates from all the States. The Editor of the Register asks, "which shall be believed?" He may believe or disbelieve, just as he chooses, but we have no doubt he believes *our* statement to be true.

COL. OUTLAW AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. The Elizabeth City Pioneer gives an amusing account of a Whig meeting held in that town on the 7th instant to nominate a Candidate for the Commons. During the proceedings the following resolution was offered by Mr. William E. Mann:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting highly approve of the course pursued by our Representative in Congress, Col. Outlaw, in withdrawing from the late Whig meeting in Washington City, when the Compromise measures were ruled out of order."

This resolution excited a long discussion between Gen. Ehringhaus and Mr. Mann in favor of, and Dr. Speed, John Pool, and J. W. Hinton opposed to, its adoption. Finally the resolution was actually voted down by 13 yeas to 11 nays. And thus a majority of Mr. Outlaw's Whig constituents in Pasquotank refuse to endorse his patriotic efforts to prevent the Whig party of the Union from being completely abolitionized and sold to Seward!

*Golds. Rep. and Pat.*

And they *have been* sold to Seward by Scott's nomination. What will Mr. Outlaw do?

BACKING OUT IN ADVANCE. Mr. Gentry, a Whig member of Congress from Tennessee, in an eloquent Speech, on the 14th instant, in the House of Representatives, said emphatically that, if Gen. Scott were nominated, and he thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, his voice and his vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And such we have reason to believe is the sentiment of thousands of honest Whigs in North Carolina, including some of their most prominent and able men.

Kossuth is in New York; he highly eulogised the Irish Patriot, Meagher, in a speech the other day.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Some of the Whig papers pretend that the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, were smuggled through, and not fairly and honestly adopted. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a neutral paper, puts a stop to the circulation of this falsehood, in the following manner:

"The greatest solicitude was felt throughout the whole canvass in regard to the platform. Mr. Henry C. Murphy, of New York, represented in the committee on resolutions the New York delegation. Each State had also its delegate. The resolutions were printed, and ready to be presented, on the day before Gen. Pierce's nomination; and although publicity was not intended to be given to them until their adoption, copies in manuscript of the resolution "to abide by and adhere to" the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that the latter should not be amended so as to impair its efficacy—were in possession of members, and freely, though in confidence, exhibited; and not only its tenor, but its phraseology was generally known. One of the editors of this paper examined that resolution in manuscript, and procured it to be seen by another. So earnest was the feeling as to the Platform, that there was, we venture to say, scarcely a member of the Convention, or a prominent outsider, who did not distinctly know that the principle of the Fugitive Slave Law had been endorsed by the resolutions adopted in committee. It was certainly well known to the New York delegation and their prominent friends. The question on their adoption was put immediately after the enthusiastic nomination of Mr. King as Vice President. The attendance was full—the vote in their favor enthusiastic—and when the negative was called, there were not over four or five responses. They were so distinctly heard that they contributed in a great degree to give effect to the vote in the affirmative, as being the sense of ninety-nine out of every hundred delegates. The resolution in regard to the Compromise was read distinctly; its reading was called for a second time, and the clerk addressed himself to the quarter of the house from which the call proceeded;—it was read a third time to another portion of the house, on a third call. There can be no question that it was clearly understood, and voted for with an unanimity which placed it irrevocably among the great principles which are firmly to be upheld by the Democratic party. The letter published by us on Saturday from a leading Barnburner of this State, shows that opposition to it is not any longer, if it ever was, one of the objects of the Barnburners; that they intend merely to prevent the extension of slavery to new territories, and that Gov. Marcy was supported, because he meant to give effect to the Compromises of the Constitution."

## STRONG VIEWS.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 17th instant. Let Southern Whigs read and ponder:

"NUTS FOR SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO CRACK. Messrs. Editors—Will you please insert in your widely circulating paper, the following pithy remarks from the New York Herald, upon the Convention now sitting in this city:

"*The Whig Convention in Baltimore.* This very important body—the representatives of the Whig party throughout the Union—met to-day in Baltimore. Their proceedings will be highly important. On their conduct and on their course will depend the future usefulness, as well as the very existence, of the Whig party, as a national party, hereafter. But more especially will these results depend on the Southern delegates.

"If the representatives of the South abandon the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law—if they submit to the no-platform policy of Wm. H. Seward, and assent to his candidate, Gen. Scott, they give an impulse and triumph to the cause of anti-slavery agitation at the North, that will not only demolish the whig party in a few months, but in a few years rend the Union asunder, and lead to another San Domingo in the South. If the Southern delegates—any of them—consent to the sacrifice of Fillmore and Webster in order to gratify the abolition influence of the North, they may expect a general execration among the friends of the Compromise all over the Union. Can even Mr. Mangum or Mr. Stanly consent to immolate such men as Webster and Fillmore, or abandon the interests of their own constituents, to swell the victory of Seward and abolitionists in the North? We hope for better things of every Southern whig.

"The telegraphic news from Baltimore, for a few days, will be very interesting."

There is no person in the Northern States who understands public opinion better than the editor of the Herald, and every word of the above is as true as Holy Writ. Southern men have come here with the idea that Gen. Scott is popular in New York and the North, because the Seward party, with nine millions of canal contracts to give out, have succeeded in electing Scott delegates. There never was a greater mistake in the world. He can no more get the electoral vote of New York than Martin Van Buren can. Nor can he carry one single Northern State, except Vermont, and that even is doubtful. If the Southern delegates abandon Webster and Fillmore now, they need never again expect a Northern man to stand up in their behalf. If they sacrifice them now to this hallucination or belief in Scott's availability, then farewell to the Whig party—farewell to the Union. The compromise question will be re-opened, and who in the North will dare throw himself in the breach again to be stabbed by Southern men? We tell them plainly, and we tell them only that which it is now folly to disguise, the North will not support Winfield Scott, even though he be nominated by the Whig Convention.

A NEW YORKER, BUT NOT A DELEGATE."

## SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, 17. University *v.* Maultsby, in Equity, from Columbus. Argued by Haywood, Bryan and Moore for the plaintiff, and Strange and Troy for defendant.

FRIDAY, 18. Sinclair *v.* Williams, in Equity, from Moore. Argued by Strange for defendant.

Ritter *v.* Stutts, in Equity, from Moore. Argued by Strange and Kelly for the plaintiff, and Winston for defendant.

Watson *v.* Williams, in Equity, from Anson. Argued by Strange and Mendenhall.

Huntley *v.* Huntley, in Equity, from Anson. Argued by Winston for plaintiff, and Strange for defendant.

SATURDAY, 19. Pridgen *v.* Pridgen, from Columbus. Argued by Strange for plaintiff, and Troy for defendant.

*Doe ex dem* Mason *v.* McLean, from Cumberland. Argued by Kelly for plaintiff, and Winston for defendant.

Berrymen *v.* Kelly, from Moore. Argued by Kelly for plaintiff, and Mendenhall, Strange and Bryan for defendant.

Avera *v.* Sexton, from Cumberland. Argued by Winslow for plaintiff.

Harrell *v.* Lane, from New Hanover. Argued by Strange for plaintiff, and Winslow for defendant.

MONDAY, 21. Ayres and Tunis *v.* Wright, in Equity, from New Hanover. Argued by Winslow for plaintiff, and Strange for defendant.

University *v.* Costin, in Equity, from New Hanover. Argued by Haywood for plaintiff, and Strange for defendant.

Honeycutt *v.* Freeman, from Stanly. Argued by Strange for plaintiff, and Bryan for defendant.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CHARLOTTE, N. C. We are pleased to learn that our party friends in Charlotte are not to be without an organ in the ensuing campaign. One is to be commenced about the first of July, under the editorial management of Robert P. Waring, Esq., of that place. It will be an additional vehicle of information to the community, and under Mr. Waring's auspices will do good service to the party. *Wilmington Journal.*

DEAFNESS CURED. Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, Vt., had a daughter who became very deaf at three years of age, and remained so until eighteen. She was then cured by the combined juice of onion and tobacco. The tobacco was placed within the onion, which was then roasted, and the juice was dropped into the ear.

## DAVID S. REID.

David S. Reid is one of the people, reared in humble life, plain and unostentatious in his manners, with no higher ambition than to discharge faithfully the duties imposed upon him. His elevation to office has not altered his free, familiar manner. Calm and collected, he pursues the course dictated by his clear reasoning and sound judgment, confidently relying upon the intelligence and honesty of the people. For the two years that he has presided as chief Magistrate of the State, not a single murmur of dissatisfaction with his official course has been heard—except that the Raleigh Register, the organ of political codfish aristocracy, did once or twice complain of his having degraded his high position of Governor by carrying home in his own hand some vegetables, or a string of fishes from market, instead of sending a servant to do it! No doubt he did this in the simplicity of his republican nature; and the Register will find it rather a difficult matter to make the people believe it would not be better for them if more of their public servants were disposed to wait upon themselves.

As the champion of Free Suffrage Gov. Reid has placed himself at the head of the advocates of popular rights. In him we find none of that fiery impetuosity, that rashness, that erratic flashing that characterizes his competitor; but cool, clear and rigidly systematic, aided by his good sound practical sense, he unfolds the treasures of his well stored mind in a way that carries conviction to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community. The more you hear him the deeper do you find him. Mr. Kerr's speeches will do to listen to; but those of Gov. Reid will do to reflect on and study. Mr. Kerr has a wild, visionary mind that plunges into schemes and measures without due reflection; Gov. Reid is eminently a practical man, and weighs well, in all its aspects, whatever he undertakes. Free and open in all his opinions and views, he seeks not to rise to office by evading important questions, and by demagogical "ifs" and "buts."

We have drawn the two men as we believe them to be, and have spoken only the honest convictions of our heart. We believe Gov. Reid to be a safe man; we regard Mr. Kerr as unsafe. These being our opinions we have expressed them freely, and willingly accord to others, who may differ with us, a like expression of their sentiments.

*Mountain Banner.*

We somewhat amazed a gentleman day before yesterday, by assuring him that we *could* not, and *would* not vote for the candidate for the Senate, nominated by the Democratic County Convention. He knew that we always voted the regular Democratic ticket; and, thinking that we must have some enormous charge to bring against Mr. Saunders, asked us what objection we had to him. 'None in the world,' we replied. 'Then why not support him—why is it, that you say you can not, and will not vote for him?' 'My dear sir,' we replied, 'we have generally passed for white, and free-born; can read, write and cypher indifferently well; and modesty apart, pass for a reasonably good citizen; but, then all this amounts to nothing; we can't vote for Senator: *we havn't got fifty acres of land.*' This will do to represent the position of hundreds of others similarly situated with us. Whether it is exactly fair and equal, is another thing.

Now, it is true that, for a sum almost nominal, we might *purchase* equal rights—we might go and buy fifty acres of swamp land that we have never seen, nor ever expect to see; and then we, personally, could vote for the Commons, while for the Senate, we would act in a mere representative capacity, having fifty swamp acres for constituents. But we choose to look for emancipation upon a higher principle; to neither buy equality nor receive it as a gift; but as one of the proscribed class, to urge it as a right on behalf of ourselves, and all others in like manner offending.' If but a fair and reasonable effort be made in favor of the father of Equal Suffrage for Governor, and a similar effort in favor of Equal Suffrage men for the Legislature, the next General Assembly will pass the amendment doing away with this restriction, and the action of the Legislature will be promptly ratified by the people. *Wil. Journal.*

APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF GENERAL PIERCE. Everybody, of course, is anxious to know something about the *personale* of the man who is to be our next President. He is not far from five feet eleven inches in height, and finely proportioned. His face is impressive and commanding, and beaming all over with the light of intellect and energy. We have never seen a countenance which exhibits more lofty purpose, zeal and undisguised frankness. With a mind of the highest order, and harmoniously developed, he combines the suavity of a child. His habits are those of a man who believes there is a great deal to be done, and very little time to do it. He is forever at work, and we may safely say, that from the first time he entered public life, no man has spent his powers more profusely in carrying out what was allotted to him, than Gen. Pierce.

As an orator we will put him against any body in the country—but his arguments are none the less compact for the beauty of diction, and the elegance of his gesture. In his love of country he is a perfect enthusiast. Had he a dozen lives to give they would be freely yielded up at her shrine. This salient feature of his character he may have inherited from his father, who was a general in the Revolutionary war; and, we may add, was Governor of New Hampshire. We delight in being thus particular, (though we have not said all that we shall say.)

*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

POLK'S PREDICTION. Mr. Howard, of Tenn., at a great ratificatton meeting held in Buffalo, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched for by Gen. Armstrong, of the Washington Union, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., private secretary to President Polk. When Mr. Polk signed the commission of General Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said, "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. John C. Calhoun was a man whose judgment of character was of the highest order, and whose opinion was justly regarded by the American people of the greatest importance. Judge Douglas says that, in a conversation which he had with Mr. Calhoun, some three years since, Mr. Calhoun remarked that "he looked upon Frank Pierce, as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and patriot, that the country had produced."

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. Hear the words of the dying statesman which we commend to the consideration of every true Whig in the country. Mr. Clay's long and intimate knowledge of Gen. Pierce renders his opinion the more valuable: Mr. Clay was greatly chagrined when he heard of the defeat of Gen. Cass, but pronounced Franklin Pierce a very good man, who, he felt assured, would administer the government in a proper manner, should he be elected by the people. The opinions of Mr. Clay are no longer of a politician or a partizan, but those of a far-sighted and patriotic statesman.

SEWARD'S CANDIDATE NOMINATED. As we have all along expected, Gen. Scott, the peculiar favorite of Seward, has received the nomination for President at Baltimore. Some time since, the Whig, in its greenness, avowed the opinion that, in our opposition to Gen. Scott, we feared the effect of his military fame. *We* spoke honestly, and we are not at all sorry that the Whig should have been deceived in its infatuation. Scott is the weakest candidate that could have been selected, and we *rejoice at his nomination.*

The South will universally scout him, and we shall produce strong Whig testimony, that *his* nomination will be fatal at the *North*. Virginia whiggery, it seems, has carried the day. We shall see how the Whig party of our State will receive the "treacherous" action of their representatives. The greatest humbug is the statement that Mr. Bryan *undertook* to pledge *South Carolina* for the nominee. That is the greatest farce extant—but we have no time to comment upon the rich developments as they will follow this sacrifice to Seward and Botts!

*Richmond Enquirer.*

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED. A circular dated at Washington, and signed by Samuel Lewis, chairman, has been issued, calling "a National Convention of delegates of the free democracy, at the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States." Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested to send delegates. *Baltimore Sun.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

## THE OFFICIAL PLATFORM OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected.

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce* with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Mass.; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Conn.; Edw. P. Cowles, of N. Y.; James Stewart, of N. J.; John Strohm, of Pa.; Caleb S. Layton, of Dela.; Francis P. Phelps, of Md.; Wm. L. Coggin, of Va.; A. H. Shepherd, of N. C.; Wm. Whaley, of S. C.; Seaton Grantland, of Ga.; Thos. J. Frow, of Ala.; Joseph B. Cobb, of Miss.; J. C. Van Winkle, of La.; Sam'l F. Vinton, of Ohio; Jno. S. Williams, of Ky.; Wm. H. Sneld, of Tenn.; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benj'n S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Mo.; Wm. H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Harnandez, of Fla.; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

[A True Copy.]
R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

James W. Bryan, of N. C.; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pa.; Wm. C. Worthington, of Va.; N. S. Perkins, of Conn.; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; Wm. Thompson, of Washington; G. W. Dunlap, of Ky.; J. Murrell, of Vermont, Assistant Secretaries.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE. It appears from an official statement that during the quarter ending March 31st, there were received by sea at the New York post-office 645,179 letters and 310,812 newspapers. Of the letters received 183,342 were by the Chagres steamers; 82,946 by the Bremen steamers; 91,785 by the Collins line; 262,882 by the Cunarders, and 24,224 by private ships. During the same period there were sent 177,004 by the Chagres steamers; 127,044 by the Bremen; 109,743 by the Collins; 266,108 by the Cunard steamers, and 7,383 by private ships—total 687,282. Newspapers sent, 435,136. The whole number of sea letters received and sent was 1,329,461. To this add the domestic correspondence of the quarter, 5,603,493, and 180,000 circulars, and it will give 7,115,954 letters and circulars that have passed through the office during the quarter, or a daily average of nearly 80,000. The gross amount of domestic and foreign letters sent and received for the quarter ending June 30, 1851, being the last quarter under the old law, was 4,494,430, showing an increase in favor of the quarter ending March 31, 1852, of 1,119,063 letters, or about 25 per cent., independent of the vast increase of circulars. These facts afford a strong and convincing argument in favor of cheap postage.

The Louisville Democrat has the following on the expenses of government:

"Sixty millions of dollars per annum!—only think of it! Nearly one hundred and fifty tons of gold, or twenty-five hundred tons of silver! The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in gold would load a train of one hundred wagons a ton and a half each; or in silver, a train of sixteen hundred. Two-thirds of the annual product of California cannot more than keep the treasury supplied. The statistics of our cotton crop are sometimes reckoned immense, but in ordinary seasons the expenditures of the Federal Government would swallow up the whole of it at market value. Sixty millions gone, consumed, and sunk in unproductive hands! This sum would educate every youth, male and female, in the U. States. It would build three thousand miles of railroads—about twice as many as have been built by the State of New York, with all her wealth and enterprise, and nearly one-third as many as have been built in the United States up to this date. This is paying dearly for the luxury of government. Suppose a man could earn fifty cents per day over his expenses, it would require the earnings of three hundred and eighty-four thousand men to supply the treasury of the United States, if they were day laborers, to support that system of extravagance and profligacy at Washington."

A man at the north recently collected a large audience to see him crawl into a bottle. After settling his cash he apologised to the audience for disappointing them, but said it was impossible to perform the feat, as he could not find a bottle large enough.

## MEETING IN SURRY.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Surry County, held at Rockford, on Tuesday of February Court, in connexion with a portion of the citizens of Stokes and Wilkes, on motion of W. W. Wolff, Esq., William Hill, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth, Esq'rs., were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when on motion of William W. Wolff, Esq., a committee of Messrs. Reeves, Gilmer, Stone, G. Gwyn, H. Gwyn, Worth, Wolff, Roberts, Jackson, Gordon, Parks, Spainhour, Brant, and Sam'l Wolff were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting and report the same for action:

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, a large majority of the citizens of Surry County are much displeased with the present shape, and consequently are in favor of a sub-division of said County; and whereas, much excitement exists in the public mind with regard to said division.

2d. That the meeting approve of a formation of a new County of the East end of Surry, taking six miles off the West end of Stokes, viz: Commencing at a corner on the Virginia line, it being a corner of the County of Surry and Stokes on said line, and thence run East with the Virginia line six miles to a stake on said line, and thence run South to a stake on the Forsythe line that divides Forsythe from Stokes thence West with said line six miles to the Surry line. Thereby, taking off six miles from the West end of Stokes, which this meeting proposes to attach to the East end of Surry to form the proposed County, commencing at a stake on the bank of Stewart's Creek, where the Virginia line crosses said Creek, and run thence a due South line till it crosses Little Fish River, and thence down and with the meanders of said River to its junction with Big Fish River, and thence down and with the meanders of said River to its junction with the Big Yadkin. Thereby, cutting off all East of said County in connection with the aforesaid portion of Stokes to form the said county; fixing the location for a permanent seat of justice at Warhill, viz: That the lots assigned for public uses shall not be located farther from the Warhill Meeting House, than the Fork of the Rockford road leading to Harris' Ford, known as the old Well Place on the Hollow Road.

3d. That whereas great excitement exists in the County of Wilkes, which said County being here fully represented by Delegation from said County in conjunction, participating in the proposed division:

4th. That this meeting propose that the East end of Wilkes County be attached to the West end of Surry County to supply the deficit, created by the cutting off of the East end of said County of Surry proposed in the 2d resolution of this meeting, commencing at the mouth of Roaring River or its junction with the Big Yadkin, thence running up Roaring River to the middle fork of same, then leaving said River, thence running with the top of the leading Ridge which divides the waters of the middle fork of Roaring River from those of the Upper Fork to the Ashe County line, thence East with the Ashe County line to the Surry line to a stake on the bank of Stewart's Creek on the Virginia line, where said line crosses Stewart's Creek, and thence a due South line till it strikes Little Fish River, and thence down the meanders of the same to its junction with Big Fish River, and thence down the meanders of said River to its junction with the Big Yadkin, and thence up said River to the mouth of Roaring River. Thereby cutting off all East of said line of the County of Wilkes, commencing at the mouth of Roaring River, running to the Ashe line, and attaching the same to the County of Surry to supply the deficit taken from off the East of same.

5th. That this meeting do determine to give no aid or support to any man for the next Legislature who is not an open and avowed advocate of the proposed division.

6th. That this meeting approve of the boundaries as stated by the Chair.

7th. That, whereas, the appeal came on the north side of the River from the south side for our support to aid them in constituting and establishing a separate County on the south side of the River, many of us against our own intentions as to our own interest, in our strong sympathy for the grievances of the south side, gave them our support.

We now call upon our friends of Yadkin County to reciprocate the grievous act by sending delegates to meet us in Convention at Rockford, on Tuesday of May Court, whose duty it shall be to select candidates for the Legislature, who shall stand pledged advocates in the General Assembly of a Law for a sub-division of Surry County.

8th. That this meeting now adjourn to meet again on Tuesday of May Court for the express purpose of carrying out the above resolutions.

WILLIAM HILL, *Ch'mn.*

JOB WORTH, R. S. GILMER, } *Secretaries.*

At a meeting held at War-hill Meeting House, on Saturday the 19th June, 1852, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the next Legislature of North Carolina, which candidates shall be avowed advocates of the subdivision of Surry County, as set forth at the meeting held at Rockford in February last; the meeting being called to order by Wm. Hill, Esq., Evan Davis, Esq., was called to the Chair and Job Worth, Esq., corresponding Secretary, D. Wemyss, Secretary to the meeting.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the meeting then proceeded to make a choice of Candidates by ballot, when the following gentlemen were declared to be the choice of the meeting, viz:

Dr. Wilson, for the Senate; Wylie Patterson, Wm. A. Roby and R. L. Gilmer, for the Commons.

It was moved by Job Worth, Esq., that Dr. Wilson, Wylie Patterson, Wm. A. Roby and Robt L. Gilmer, receive the unanimous vote of this meeting, and that their nomination be intimated to them as early as convenient by the corresponding Secretary.

It was moved by Wm. Hill, Esq., that the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the Greensboro', Patriot, People's Press and North Carolina Standard.

On motion of Wm. Hill, Esq., the meeting then adjourned, *sine die.*

EVAN DAVIS, *Chairman.*
DAVID WEMYSS, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOB WORTH, *Recording Secretary.*

For the Standard.

## A CARD.

MR. HOLDEN—*Sir:* In the Standard of the 23d inst., I find the proceedings of a Democratic Meeting in Franklin, in which it is stated "that A. H. Davis does not, but that A. M. Lewis and P. Hawkins do accept the nominations." I do not wish to appear fastidious in this matter, but as I look upon it as of some little importance both to the Democratic party and myself, you will please insert the following correction:

I was not in the Meeting at the time of my nomination, nor did I see either of the Committe-men before the Meeting adjourned. I learned, afterwards, to my great surprise, that a friend of mine told the Committee that he would answer for me; which accounts for the mistake, and which too leaves no imputation on the Committee or the Secretary. As I am still undetermined what course I shall pursue in the matter, you will oblige me by publishing this Card.

A. M. LEWIS.

Louisburg, June 24, 1852.

On Monday night at Washington a large crowd with music, waited on Gen. Scott, who made them a speech, from which it is evident that he does not mean to give up "a bird in the hand" (his Major Generalship) for one "in the bush," the distant Presidency. He hopes that his present friendly relations with the people of Washington, will be cultivated, "whether *I continue to occupy the position of a soldier* or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate." Messrs. Graham, President Fillmore, Mangum and Webster were also serenaded and made short speeches. *Rich. Enq.*

BETTING ON THE ELECTION. The large sum of $25,000 has been offered by one person in New York, to be bet that Pierce will be the next President, if he lives, and now Joseph H. Berret, of Boston, puts up $5,000 on the same. Lots of bets may be had in Baltimore on the success of the nominess, betters taking all risks, for Pierce and King are "names that were not born to die."

At the ratification meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, Judge Davenport remarked facetiously that the letter P was ominous of much good. Said the Judge, "the letter P stands for Polk—and this is to be another Polk race—for Peace, Plenty and Prosperity, Peas and Pumpkins, PIERCE and the Presidency."

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, June 21. The Franklin has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 9th. The political news is unimportant. The Kaffir war had been continued with increased fierceness.

The steamer Orinoco had arrived from St. Thomas with a million and a half of gold.

Cotton at Liverpool has advanced an eighth. The sales for two days were 17,000 bales. Flour had declined three to sixpence, corn sixpence; wheat one to two pence. Money steady.

*The Foreign Markets.*

NEW YORK, June 22. Private letters from Liverpool state that the sales of cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales, 4,000 to speculators and exporters; on Tuesday, 10,000 bales, 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The quotations are—Fair Mobile 5¾d., middling 5¼d.; fair Orleans 6¼d., middling 5¾d. Bacon and lard were advancing.

NEW YORK, June 22. The Whig general committe held a meeting last evening to arrange for a grand ratification meeting. There is, however, said to be much opposition to Scott among the whig merchants, many of whom, it is alleged, proclaim their determination to oppose the ticket by voting for Pierce. They were nearly all warm friends to Webster.

The Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing last night to listen to the parting address of Kossuth. The address was most eloquent and deeply affecting, and strengthened the feelings of attachment and respect entertained for him by a large portion of the citizens of New York.

*Responses to Gen. Scott's Nomination.*

BOSTON, June 22. The announcement of Gen. Scott's nomination yesterday, was received with mingled cheers and hisses, the latter predominating. The friends of Mr. Webster were greatly chagrined, and the streets crowded with people discussing the nomination in a sullen mood. To-day, however, there is a better feeling among them, but still much opposition and angry debate.

*Democratic Ratification Meeting.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 20. A great Democratic Ratification meeting was held here last night. The nominees are cordially sustained.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 21, 1852. The nomination was received in this city with the greatest enthusiasm by the whigs. A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired. The Advertiser office and other buildings are illuminated, and the streets are blazing with bonfires.

ROME, N. Y., June 21. The nomination of Gen. Scott is received here with great feeling. One hundred guns have been fired, bands of music are playing, and the streets are brilliantly illuminated with bonfires.

Auburn, New York, is a Seward town, out and out. We believe Seward resides there.

## OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of the HON. WILLIAM BIDDLE SHEPARD. His constitution was never very vigorous, but for some months past his health had been declining, and on Sunday night, 20th instant, at his residence in Elizabeth City, he finished his earthly career. He was born at Newbern in the month of November, 1799. He was the son of the late William Shepard of that place, and was therefore, as is well known, a member of a family highly distinguished for talents—himself the most distinguished. Mr. Shepard has long occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and was among the most valued sons of his native State. He will be greatly missed, in the extensive circle of relations and private friends, to whom he had endeared himself as well by a faithful discharge of all the duties of life, as by the kindness of his disposition, his elegance of manners, and his entertaining and instructive powers of conversation. He was educated at Chapel Hill, where he acquired great distinction as a scholar; afterwards studied law with the Hon. William Gaston, and came to the bar in the County of Pasquotank in the year 1820 or 1821. Newbern, which has produced many eminent lawyers, has given birth to none equal to Mr. Shepard, except the eminent and distinguished Gaston, the illustrious Stanly, and the profound judge and jurist, John R. Donnell. He pursued his profession with great success, having attained much eminence therein, until he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, in 1829. Being in easy circumstances, he gave up his profession. He continued in Congress until 1837, when he declined a re-election. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate, and he continued a member of that body, (except in 1846,) up to the period of his death. He was President of the Branch Bank of the State, at Elizabeth City, at the time of his decease. He was twice married, having by his first wife—Miss Cazenove, of Alexandria—an only daughter; and by his last wife—Miss Collins, of Edenton—an only son.

In this hasty sketch we have not time to advert to the many occasions, both in the Federal and State councils, in which he distinguished himself and sustained the reputation he bore through life of possessing great ability. Indeed the extent of his abilities was hardly known to himself, for on every exhibition he made of them, it was plainly to be seen that he was capable of still greater efforts. He was eminently distinguished for his high moral courage and noble elevation of character. But he has been cut down in the midst of his usefulness, and nothing remains to us, while we humbly bow to the will of Providence, but to regret the heavy loss our State has sustained at a time when the abilities of all her sons are needed, and to mingle our tears of condolence with those of his bereaved relations.

## SHERIFF ALTY.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

JUST received at PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 doz. of those superior three ply Collars, assorted sizes. Also, fresh black Doeskin Cassimere.

June 14, 1852. 63—

**Office of the N. C. Rail Road Co.**
GREENSBORO', June 18, 1852.

NOTICE. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. C. Rail Road will take place at Raleigh on the 6th of July next, and that of the Stockholders on Thursday the 8th of said month. All instalments due on stock to said Road are *expressly* required to be paid by the date of the meeting of the stockholders or at that time. All delinquents will be there reported. Contractors having estimates on file in this office must settle with me and *exchange receipts*, that the work may be applied to the payment of stock. Persons having proxies will bear in mind that they are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Company before the meeting of the stockholders.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, *Sec'y.*
66—2t.

## A CARD.

THAT the public may avoid erroneous impressions in the premises, and the proprietor of the Yarborough House suffer no injustice, I regard it as due to all who may feel an interestin the matter, to declare that my Livery business has no connection with or reference whatever to the Yarborough House or any other hotel in Raleigh: and that my rates of charge are arranged by myself alone, based upon the price of labor and the different articles of food; and are free from all influence or control, from any other source. They are as follows:

For 1 feed, 37½ cents; for 2 feeds, 75 cents; and one dollar by the day. JERE. NIXON.

June 24th, 1852. 66—1t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—1t.

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

**Child's Patent,**
## THE DOUBLE SAW MILL.

A NEWLY PATENTED MACHINE for making Lumber, which effectually overcomes all objections to Circular Mills. The largest logs can be cut with 36 inch Saws, and with one half the power necessary to drive a common Mill.

The Saws are much stiffer, occasion no trouble or delay from heating, and cost less than one fourth as much.

The Patentee is now stopping in Raleigh for a few days, for the purpose of disposing of State or County right, and has also a few Mills on hand, he will set up and guaranty to give good satisfaction, if applied to soon.

O. CHILD,
WM. WHITE, *Ag't.*

Raleigh, June 23, 1852. 65—

## NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spikes', | Monday, | July the 12th. |
| Adams', | Tuesday, | do. 13th. |
| Weatherspoons' | Wednesday, | do. 14th. |
| Grady's, | Thursday, | do. 15th. |
| Lawes', | Friday, | do. 16th. |
| Simms', | Saturday, | do. 17th. |
| Franklins', | Monday, | do. 19th. |
| Upchurches', | Tuesday, | do. 20th. |
| DuPrees' | Wednesday, | do. 21st. |
| Barny Jones', | Thursday, | do. 22d. |
| Banks', | Friday, | do. 23rd. |
| Busbees', | Saturday, | do. 24th. |
| Dunnsville, | Monday, | do. 26th. |
| Forestville, | Tuesday, | do. 27th. |
| Rolesville, | Wednesday, | do. 28th. |
| Hortons', | Thursday, | do. 29th. |
| Hoods', | Friday, | do. 30th. |
| Wakefield. | Saturday, | do. 31st. |

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R. Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

## ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1 to 2 gallons | $ 2 per gal. |
| " 3 " 5 " | 1,75 per " |
| All over 5 " | 1,50 per " |

My aim will always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your k

## NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

*Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.*

**GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.**

**D. G. Lougee,**

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

*FANCY GOODS.*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment o

**FANCY ARTICLES,**

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND

A PRIME STOCK OF

**Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.**

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

**D. G. LOUGEE.**

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. —03

## EVANS & COOKE,

**No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,**

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,

One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

**HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!**—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

### Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

### New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

### Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way o Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

### Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—1m.

**WE have on hand,** a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

### Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

### Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

### Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

### Just Received.

**A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.**
**A8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.**

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

### New Novel.

FAXENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

### Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

### GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

### Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

**BLANK WARRANTS,**

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of June, 1852.

A.

Arnold, Candis
Allen, Geo. B.

B.

Buffaloe, Jeremiah 2
Bryan, Jas. L.
Bryan, N.
Bledsoe, Aurelia A.
Bell, John H. Mrs.
Barbee, Mary Miss
Brown, Sion
Beasley, Daniel
Baker, William
Betts, Alvis
Braddy, W. H.
Battle, Wm. L.
Battle, Thomas

C.

Carpenter, Thomas
Carpenter, James L.
Cooke, J. F.
Clarke, Jno. B.
Coole, H. H.
Chappel Johnny
Carter, Francis Ann
Carroll, Mathias
Cordin, Matilda Mrs.
Cross, A.

D.

Dawson, James
Dudley, David C.

E.

Eyman, Elizabeth Miss
Ellington, Nancy Mrs.
Ellen, Louisa Miss

F.

Flowers, Elizabeth Miss
Finnall, Richard

G.

Gains, Romulus S.
Geer, Edwin Rev.
Goodwin, S. Col. 2
Greene, Catharine

H.

House, Candis Mrs,
House, Lingis Mrs.
Hamilton, Esther Mrs.
Hester, Sidney W.
Horton, Benjiman
Hutchens, Jane Mrs.
Henry, Henrietta Miss
Hunter, Jacob

J.

Jones, Mary Miss
Jones, Logan
Jennings, Francis
Johnson, Jerry

K.

King & Hill, Messrs.
King, Joseph
Kennady, Alvis
Kernodle, R. W,

L.

Lee, John J.
Lane, Mary Miss 2

M.

Mahappy, Louisa Miss 3
Moss, J. 2
Moss, Wiley,
Moore, Margaret Miss
Moore, M. A. Miss
Minloss, Anderson
Maby, Susan Miss
Mitchiner, Maria Miss
Mitchiner, James
McLean, Susannah Miss
Miller, Nancy Miss
McAdams, Susan Miss
Mims, Wm. J.

O.

Oliver, James
Opitz, Emil

P.

Parker, H. O.
Parker, Langdon C.
Patterson, George
Peper, George
Parrish, Francis Miss
Poole, Ransom
Powell, Jas. D.

R.

Rhodes, Nancy
Roberts, Jno. M.
Rolder, W. W.
Russell, Rebecca Miss
Rea, Helen M. Mrs.

S.

Smith, Callum
Smith, Elizabeth Miss
Smith, Catharine Mrs.
Smith, Bryant A.
Simms, Berry D. Esq.
Solomons, Sarah Mrs.
Stedman, W. W. Dr.
Scott, Hilliard
Scott, Zachariah

T.

Tomlinson, S. A. E. Miss
Turner, C. H.
Tyler, Henry
Todd, Moses G.
Terrell, James J.

U.

Upchurch, Abel

W.

Walton, Samuel
Walton, Sarah Miss
Wray, James O.
Wray, P. J.
Wetherspoon, Lewis
Warren, Mag. T. Miss
Wilson, E. H.
Whitritt, Barbary Jane
Walker, John
Whitley, Willie
Williams, N. G.
Wiggins, Margaret Miss

Y.

Young, Nathan
Young, Jr., Wm. 10 miles
West Raleigh.

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

Office hours on Sunday from 8 to 9 a. m., and one hour after the opening of the Rocky Mount mail.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 9th, 1852. 924—3tw.

### FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

**WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,**

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,**

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

*Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

**State of North Carolina,** MARTIN COUNTY,

Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, *vs.* Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.

The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.

Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.

WM. W. ANDREWS, *Clk.*

April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—3mw.

### Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

### Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

### McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

### Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company.

ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

**E. L. HARDING & CO.** have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

### Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, costipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

### Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

### L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

**Confectionary and Groceries,**

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**CANDIES & BREAD, &C.**

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

### Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

### Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various brauches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, for the Session of 5 months, | $50 00 |
| Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics, | 17 50 |
| " " In the English Branches, | 12 50 |
| " " In French, (extra) | 10 00 |
| Fuel for School room, | 1 00 |

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

**State of North Carolina.**—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's in terest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

**State of North Carolina.**—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

**STATE of North Carolina,** FRANKLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Potition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued pril 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, c. c. c.

AApril 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

### Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

**William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.**

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

### NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been authorized to contract for the building of a "Masonic Hall," in the Town of Yanceyville, are prepared to receive bids up to the 5th of July.

The building is to be fifty by thirty-two feet. Full and ample specifications can be seen or had by applying to John A. Graves, in Yanceyville.

A. WILLIS,
THOS. W. GRAVES,
W. WALKER,
A. GUNN,
JOHN A. GRAVES.

June 5th, 1852. 61—15J.

### Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

May 18, 1852. 56—2t.

### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

### Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which, no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the old Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the co g session..

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

### NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

### WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce that that Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next under the charge of the Rev Samuel Milton Frost, with whom they have completed an arrangement for the term of three years.

Mr. Frost is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; from which Institution as well as from Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in which he was for some years engaged as Tutor; he is furnished with the highest testimonials as to his peculiar fitness for such a charge.

The Trustees take pleasure also in being permitted to say that students who have not near relations in the Village or in the vicinity, will with the Principal, be received as Boarders in the family of Be E. Cook, Sen'r., from whom they feel warranted in saying they will receive all the kindness and attentions of Home.

The Trustees are gratified in having it in their power to say, that they are providing ample grounds for recreation and exercise by inclosing the lots belonging to the Academy, and that the building itself is undergoing complete repair. Of the advantages of climate and society afforded by the location of this Institution it is unnecessary to speak; they are too well known to require an insertion in this notice.

W. N. EDWARDS, *President.*

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board for Session of five months | $50 00 |
| Tuition per Session for English branches, | 12 50 |
| " " " for Latin & Greek Languages | 15 00 |
| Fuel for Fall Session Spring Session | $2 00 |

Warrenton, N. C. June 9th, 1852. 924—4w.

### Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

### CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the common and higher English branches. Mathematics and Latin from | $8 00 to $15 00 |
| Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise) | 20 00 |
| Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each | 6 00 |
| Oil Painting, | 12 00 |
| French, | 5 00 |
| Board (including washing) per month, | 7 to 8 00 |

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay. June, 1852. 63—3w.

### CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS.—Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15 00
English, 10 00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.

The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session.

SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

June 7th, 1852. 924—3w.

### SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speakers are expected to address the assembly upon the subject of Education. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July, and continue five months.

Board and Washing, $6,50 per month.

| | |
|---|---|
| TUITION.—Languages, | $15,00 |
| English, | 12,50 |
| Primary, | 10,00 |

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as well as the literary advancement of the students sent to South Lowell.

A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com.
D. C. PARISH, Secretary.

South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

June 1st, 1852 924—3w

### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

**Staple and Fancy Goods,**

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

### GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | do | do | do | 485 |
| 12 | do | do | do | 525 |
| 14 | do | do | do | 585 |
| 15 | do | do | do | 615 |
| 18 | do | do | do | 650 |
| 20 | do | do | do | 695 |
| 25 | do | do | do | 750 |
| 30 | do | do | do | 850 |
| 35 | do | do | do | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

### MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

*WOOLEN GOODS,*

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

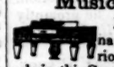
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

### Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GEHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

**STATE of North Carolina,** WAKE CO. In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.

It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*

May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

### Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

### MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

### Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathlie," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

### TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received till 1st July next, for furnishing materials and building 2 Tin roofed Brick Stores, in the town of Cheraw, one 60x60 feet, the other 50x60 feet, each to be divided by a frame partition extending from ground floor to the roof.

Bids may be offered for the whole or separately for any part, stating the time at which the contract will be completed.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to us.

EVANS & McIVER.

Cheraw, June 8, 1852. 924—wtlJ.

### 200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

## NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

**Steam Engines & General Machinist.**

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 se